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of the Psychopathological Laboratory. Published under the auspices of the trustees of the Psychopathic Hospital. Department of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. New York: G. E. Stechert. 1902. Pages, xxii, 329.

The present work consists of a series of investigations undertaken with the object of studying the problems presented by the phenomena of functional psychosis. The author has selected six typical cases. The first study is concerned with the phenomena observed in dissociative states of functional psychosis, where attempts are made to bring about a synthesis of subconscious dissociate systems: and methods are here worked out to obtain subconscious reactions to stimulations. The results, the author declares, clearly reveal the nature of the phenomena in question. "Psychologically, functional psychosis is coextensive with the whole domain of the subconscious. Physiologically, functional psychosis is correlated not with organic neuron degeneration, but with functional disaggregation of whole systems of neuron-aggregates. In functional psychosis, the function apparently lost and destroyed is found to be present in the subconscious,—the loss of function is purely dissociative. The activity is preserved and the system is really unaffected,—it is only dissociated from other functioning systems." The second study deals with alcoholic amnesia and the bringing out of subconscious memories. The result of this investigation is that amnesia in general and alcoholic amnesia in particular does not necessarily imply a state of unconsciousness. The third study "traces the growth and development of a *persistent* dissociated subconscious system and the disturbances brought about by its *periodic eruptions* into the upper strata of mental life." The fourth study discusses phenomena of mental dissociation in depressive delusional states. The fifth is on mental dissociation in a case presenting limited psychomotor disturbances. The last study, on dissociated states of psychomotor epilepsy, "deals with the growth and development of a whole system presenting psychomotor disturbances apparently of an epileptic character."

The researches of Dr. Sidis are of great importance to the psychopathologist and psychiatrist, and not without a very extensive bearing on psychological problems proper. They also afford an excellent insight into the nature and methods employed in psychopathological investigations.

The index and the various plates are good, as is also the letter press. μ .

THE ELEMENTS OF MIND; Being an Examination Into the Nature of the First Division of the Elementary Substances of Life. By *H. Jamyn Brooks*. New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. Pages, xviii, 312.

Mr. Brooks has the firm conviction that he is able "to take the student of nature, whatever science he may be interested in, into fresh fields of experimental research, wherein, by a fortuitous train of thought," he believes he has "discovered the elements of mind, which, when compounded with those of Force and Matter, constitute the mysterious substance we call life." He was encouraged by Professor

William James and Dr. J. Beattie Crozier "to overcome the diffidence which otherwise would have prevented him courting publicity for ideas which are, perhaps, antagonistic to those of some of the profoundest thinkers the world has produced." Proceeding upon the observation that the majority of human vices are but virtues carried to extremes, and that consequently the impulses which initiated them must be natural and therefore wholesome, he declares that the elementary impulses leading to the vices are necessary in the formation of the perfect man, and that the virtues in their turn are nothing more than mere vicious impulses under the restraint of moderation. For example, thrift may become parsimony and even miserliness and avarice, liberality may become extravagance, pride arrogance, self-respect vanity, etc. "These curious developments show that the impulses leading to good and evil climaxes respectively, are not necessarily antagonistic, and that both are necessary in the perfect man,—that, in fact, a man with all good, and only good, impulses (as the world understands them) would be unfitted for practical life." The author then discovered that all the virtues and vices were of a complex nature when fully developed, but taking any individual virtue or vice in its emotional aspect, and tracing it backwards, that it became less complex, and indeed, in its first stage as an initial prompting, was of the simplest character. "The hypothesis then presented itself that these individual initial promptings, leading in every instance to a distinctive emotion, constituting the resultant virtue or vice, as the case might be, are the elements of Mind. . . . If these really be the elements of Mind, then it seems to me that when they join with those of matter and force, they must constitute the elements of life, and that, consequently, the missing link at last is found."

This, then, is the gist of Mr. Brooks's investigations. The elements of matter have been numbered and named, and the elements of physical force are also partly known; but with regard to the elements of mind, apart from the other divisions of force and matter, it does not seem, as the author says, that it has ever been suggested that they exist.

Summarising, he says: "My hypothesis is, that life is a compound or commonwealth, of these elements of mind, allied with the elements of matter and the elements of physical force.

"And that the elements of mind like those of matter and force are actual technical elementary substances."

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STUDIES IN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ETHICS. By *David G. Ritchie, M. A., LL. D.*, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Saint Andrews; Late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1902. Pages, ix, 238. Price, \$1.50.

Dr. Ritchie has collected in this volume certain articles on ethical topics which he has published at considerable intervals of time in the *International Journal*